

# MAINE FARMER

## AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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### THE MAINE FARMER

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### AGRICULTURAL.

#### AN ADDRESS,

*Delivered before the Hampshire, Franklin, & Hampden Agricultural Society, Oct. 23, 1833.*

BY HENRY COLMAN.

(Continued.)

Let us suppose, then, that you have an impoverished acre of land, and at present no manure to apply to it. What is to be done? Perhaps it will bear rye, the crop which seems to demand less of the soil than any other; and will put up with the meanest fare. At present it gives you comparatively nothing. Sow it then with rye and clover; plaster it; gather your rye; perhaps you will not get back even your seed. Now use the straw carefully for litter, and convert it either by means of your swine or cattle into manure;—plough in your clover, if there is any of it, after it has gone to seed: apply the manure, be it more or less, which you obtained from the straw gathered from this acre, and be careful not to cheat the land of any thing that belongs to it. Sow it again with rye and clover and repeat the same process. The second crop may be expected to be better than the first; and, though the returns may for some time be small, they will be continually increasing, and will soon be a full return for the labor and expense applied. Your land will be in a course of improvement, and your means of enriching your soil will be increasing in a correspondent proportion. If in addition to this you can, as I before remarked, depasture such clover with sheep; and enrich such land by the addition of some soil in the neighborhood suited to its improvement, the balance of such husbandry will be in the end greatly to your advantage. This is one process, which may be adopted without any great outlay to the improvement of worn out lands, where manure is not to be obtained; but there are other modes, and other crops by which it may be effected, which the time does not allow me to particularize.

There is another ground on which farmers, whose whole profession and business is husbandry, and who are looking to its fair returns as an honest compensation for their labor, should be urged to extend their cultivation. If any portion of your land is absolutely worthless; and you are satisfied that by no process, which you can apply to it, you can never obtain an equivalent for the labor employed in its cultivation, then indeed for cultivation let it be abandoned, or appropriated to any purpose in which it may yield something, and the most that it can be made to yield.

There is likewise land, which is in permanent meadow; and which by no cultivation can be made so productive as in its present condi-

tion.—Leave this then as it is. It would be very injudicious to disturb it. But on many farms there is some land, which is turned into pasture and affords but a scanty supply to the animals, which are fed upon it; or which remains in mowing, yielding a small crop of hay, which by cultivation might be made to yield good crops of corn, potatoes, and grain; and then be rendered far more productive of grass than in its present state. I believe there is much land in this condition; and this induces the complaint that our farms are too large for a profitable cultivation. Why should such land remain uncultivated? Why should you be satisfied with less than half a crop? What would you say of the capitalist, who was bent upon increasing his fortune, who permitted any portion of his capital, which he could use without loss, to remain in his coffers unemployed? What should we say of the manufacturer, who should suffer any portion of his power to run to waste, or of his machinery to be unemployed, or of his raw material to lay by in useless accumulation, when it might all be employed to more or less advantage? He might by such a process consult his ease, but certainly not the advancement of his fortune. We can say nothing different of the farmer, who permits any portion of his grounds to remain unemployed; or who neglects to obtain from them all that they can be made to produce. We believe that there is little land of a kind which may be cultivated without loss, but that may, by judicious and persevering labor, by a process within the power of the farmer, whose means are restricted and humble, be placed in a course of certain improvement, and afford a fair profit to his exertions.

The answer commonly given to these suggestions is, that labor is so expensive we cannot afford to cultivate our land. I admit that the expense of labor is very high compared with the value of produce. Yet I cannot but believe, in circumstances ordinarily favorable, and where the price of land is not exorbitant, the man, who attempts to thrive by the plough, and does himself either "hold or drive," if his management is judicious and persevering, and his habits frugal and temperate, will obtain a fair compensation for his labor and pains. If then the balance of his cultivation is upon the whole in his favor, why should he not extend it as far as it can be extended to advantage? why should he permit a single acre of his land to remain unproductive, which may be made productive; if he can plant ten acres to advantage, why not plant twenty? if he can produce two hundred bushels of corn, why should he not attempt to raise five hundred? in short why should he not carry his cultivation to the utmost limits of a profitable return? Beyond that certainly we would not advise him to go. Under such circumstances he engages in no dishonorable competition; his gains are at no other man's expense or loss; on the contrary he contributes essentially to the general good, as the increase of his produce tends in a certain proportion to lessen its price in the market; and renders therefore the comforts and supplies of life more accessible to the poorer classes of the community, and certainly not less so to the richer.

This brings us to the great subject of the pro-

per size of farms. It is often said that an acre of land well manured and cultivated is better than two acres poorly or imperfectly manured and cultivated; but it is not so good as two acres well manured and cultivated; nor is it so good as two acres poorly manured and cultivated, if the profit from the two acres is, after all expenses are allowed, greater than the gain from the one acre, though not in an equal proportion. He is the best farmer, as far as agriculture is considered in a pecuniary view, whether he cultivate much or little, who obtains the greatest amount of produce at the least expense.

A farm is too large, when from its size any part of it is necessarily left unproductive and uncultivated; or if from its extent its owner or landlord is incapable of its careful superintendence. But a farm is not too large, when its perfect and exact superintendence, is practicable to its owner; when every part of it is made as productive as the nature of the case admits; when upon the whole result it yields a fair remuneration; and no part of it can be withdrawn from cultivation without a diminution of its profits. Farms are often too large; too large for the capital, which the owner is able to apply to the management, for a successful agriculture can no more be prosecuted than a successful manufacture of any kind can be prosecuted without a considerable floating capital; and they are often too large for the superintendence of a single individual, for the management can seldom be divided or any part of it neglected without loss and injury; but it is to be remembered that large farms are always cultivated at a much less proportional expense than small ones. The expense of outfit in regard to utensils, team and its appendages, and a great variety of necessities, is by no means double on a farm of large size to what it would be on a farm of half the extent. Many advantages are found on a large farm from the division of labor, which is practicable among a number of hands, and from the convenience of having a number of laborers at command, when any pressing emergency occurs; and from the opportunity of constant use of all the brute labor to advantage on a large farm, which is not possible on a small farm; though it may be that the same amount of team must be supported. The larger the farm, if well managed, the greater the profit; and in the kind of farming of which we are treating, the amount of profit obtained, after the amount of debit and credit is fairly adjusted, must be the test of its excellence.

Another means of success, to which the attention of the farmer must be particularly directed, is that of the saving of labor. Though he should be averse from withholding labor, wherever it can be profitably applied, yet it should be a great study with him how to apply it to the most advantage. His profession under the best circumstances will require much hard toil; and he cannot look to avail himself of those facilities and aids, which the mechanic and manufacturer find in the invention of the most curious machinery, and the application of water and steam power to their various arts. Yet the farmer is not without advantage from the improvements of science and mechanical



ingenuity. An immense gain has been effected in the great machine the plough; and in regard to the facility of holding, the ease of draught, and the manner of executing the work, the modern cast iron plough of the most improved construction has an extraordinary advantage over the clumsy and cumbrous machine of former times. The revolving horse-rake is a machine of great utility; by which on smooth land a man and boy and horse will easily perform the work of six men.—A threshing machine, whose operation has been completely tested, has lately been introduced here, which promises to be of great utility. It is worked by a single horse, and is without difficulty transported from place to place. It performs its work in a perfect manner, and has been known to thresh two bushels of grain in five minutes. Two men, a boy, and a horse, will easily thresh one hundred bushels in a day; and the actual saving of grain, from the more effectual manner in which it performs its work over what can be done by a flail, is very great. A roller of an improved construction is exhibited on this occasion; and deserves the attention of farmers as an instrument next in value to a harrow or a plough, and almost as indispensable to good cultivation. This is literally the age of invention. Improved machines for shelling corn, for cutting fodder, for grinding corn in the cob, &c. are fast coming into use, and promise great advantages. We may hope that other inventions may present themselves to ingenious and inquisitive minds, by which the severe toil of the husbandman may be lightened and abridged.\*

TO BE CONTINUED.

\* A mowing machine moved by horse power, and producing a great saving of manual labor, has been for two or three years in successful operation in Pennsylvania, and the western parts of New York; and from the testimony of one of the largest farmers in the United States, upon whose farm it has been two years in use, is highly successful. We cannot imagine what human skill and enterprise may yet effect. Professor Rafinesque, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of distinguished scientific attainments, advertises, for farmers, his "steam ploughs, by which six furrows are ploughed at once; and he promises in one day to perform the work of a week in the best manner." Of their construction or operation I have no idea.

## THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, FEB'Y 28, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

### ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PLOUGH.

MR. HOLMES—The plough is one of the most important tools which the farmer uses; and its construction so as to perform the services required with the greatest ease, is a consideration of no small importance to the practical agriculturist. It is not my object in the present communication to discuss the merits of the different kinds of ploughs which have been offered to the public; but rather to state some general principles which must govern the Mechanic in the construction of a GOOD PLOUGH, and to point out some very obvious defects in most of the ploughs in common use; at least as far as I am acquainted.

The plough, in its form, viewing it as connected with its use, combines some of the peculiar properties of the WEDGE, the SCREW, and the INCLINED PLANE. To apply either of these to any practical purpose, two things are absolutely necessary to procure the results required, viz: Smoothness and evenness of surface in those parts which come in contact with the substance to be removed, or the obstacle to be overcome. Let us apply these principles to the construction of the plough.

The object of a plough is first to cut a slice of sod or earth; and secondly, to turn it over.

With respect to the first object, it is necessary that the edge of the coulter and ploughshare be kept as sharp as possible. In the attainment of this object I have found great difficulty, arising from the bad quality of the steel used in laying or making the share and coulter. In fact, a great deal of it is little better than hard iron. From my acquaintance with steel and iron, which is considerable, I should think the best of steel for edge tools, would in the end, be cheapest for ploughs.

The second object mentioned is to turn the furrow. Here it will be proper to consider that as the plough moves, cuts and raises the furrow slice, the weight pressing on the furrowboard or mouldboard, diminishes as the furrow rises from its horizontal to a perpendicular position until it falls over by its own weight. It is evident then, that the smoothness of surface is more especially required in the fore part of the furrowboard connected with the share, so far as that performs any part of the business of raising the furrows, and that the rise of the furrow be gradual, which is a part of what I mean by evenness of surface, as above expressed.

In examining the ploughs in this section of the country having wooden furrow boards, I uniformly find a sudden rise at the point of the board presenting in all instances a considerable obstacle to the movement of the plough, and in some it is a very great impediment.

Farmers, in general I presume, are little aware what a difference the removal of these impediments and the substituting a smooth even surface and gradual rise in the share and furrow board would make in the power necessary to move the plough, as far as it respects the turning of the furrow.

After making the above remarks it is hardly necessary that I should say much about roughness in the surface occasioned by nail heads, sometimes sticking out almost like harrow teeth from the furrow board; but I will just observe, from some attention to the subject, it is my deliberate opinion that by having ploughs of a proper construction, one fourth part of the ox labor now employed in this part of the country for ploughing might be saved.

I hope, Mr. Editor, if you think these remarks worth a place in the Farmer, they will be the means of turning attention to the subject, and of provoking some more able correspondent to do that justice to the subject which it is impossible for me to render it.

Peru, Feb'y 1834.

J. H. J.

The remarks of our correspondent above, are worth perusing by every one who has aught to do with a plough. It is an instrument, as he correctly observes, of the utmost importance to the farmer; and yet the principles of its construction are not so thoroughly understood as they ought to be, or there would not be such a diversity of opinion upon the subject, and such a diversity of shapes, forms, &c. as there is now among us.

As our correspondent remarks, the plough combines several mechanical principles, and a little study into the philosophy of these will easily develop and demonstrate what is needed. In addition to those mentioned, the LEVER should be named. The handles are levers, and their position, length, &c. very much facilitates or hinders the good management of this implement when in operation.

Scarcely two farmers will agree in regard to the proper twist and form of the mould board.

Hence one will make his mould board too scooping or concave—another will swell it or make the surface convex, and have a bulge at the point; both of which may be regarded as extremes, and wrong. What is wanted of a plough? To take, as J. H. J. observes, a slice of soil from one position, turn it bottom side up, and place it in another situation; or in other words, turn a piece or slice of soil over. Imagine this slice to be, for instance, eighteen inches or two feet long, one end resting horizontally in its place, and the piece so twisted that the other end shall be perpendicular, and you will have the true shape of a mould board in your mind's eye. Some think that if the mould board be scooping, or considerably concave, it will bend or double the sod somewhat as it turns over, and by thus breaking or "cracking" as they say the furrow, it makes it lighter and better, and it falls over easier.—Others contend that by having the mould board slightly convex, the same object will be gained, and that there will be less friction. We beg leave to dissent from both. As far as it regards friction, you increase it whether you have a concave or a convex mould board, for you increase the surface of the board; and although your furrow may be, say but ten inches wide in either case, yet, in the concave board it will clog, and a part of the furrow stick there, and thus make more friction for lack of smoothness; and in the convex you double the furrow over to the left hand, and then have to double it back again to the right before it will fall over. The rule which Jefferson laid down, viz: that there should be as many straight lines from the bottom to the top of the mould board as possible, we think the true principle—provided your board is not too short. To illustrate this, take a saw plate or piece of thin board, of proper length and width, lay one end flat on a bench, and twist the other end so that it shall be perpendicular to the surface of the bench, and if it be of an even temper or elasticity you have the proper shape. The straight edge of a rule when passed along from one end of the saw plate to the other will have touched the whole surface of it, and yet it will have the proper twist to turn the sod over if it should pass along under one. The mould board should, to be sure, twist so much as to bring the sod a little beyond the perpendicular, so as to make it lean and thereby fall over of its own weight.

VALUABLE HEIFER.—We last week had the pleasure of examining as good, if not a better two years old Heifer than we ever saw. It belongs to Mr. James M. Hilton, of Starks, Somerset Co. and is a half blood Improved Durham Short Horn, sired by Jupiter out of a native Cow. She had a calf by her side, and gives besides what the calf will suck, three gallons of milk per day. This for a young heifer, in the middle of winter, and fed principally upon hay, is doing not small. She is well made and bears every indication of being a permanent and most excellent milker.

It is gratifying to observe the growing spirit



of improvement among our farmers, and the increasing faith among our working classes, that this State may be made to rival any of the New Englanders in enterprise and Agricultural improvement. Indeed, what may she not be when every farmer and every mechanic from Kittery to Calais, and from Mt. Desart to Moosehead shall become fully awake to the best interests of the community, and of course to his own individual good.

**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND EDUCATION.**—Two Bills, the one for establishing a Board for Internal Improvements, and the other for establishing a School for Teachers have been reported to our Legislature. This is a good beginning, and we wish them both success.—Should they grow into laws great and important results will undoubtedly grow out of them. We shall hail the enacting of them as a new era in the history of Maine.

**NOTICE.**—We have taken the liberty to address a copy of this week's paper to each member of our Legislature. We trust they will have the goodness to excuse the freedom if they do not feel any interest in the success of our undertaking.

**THE WEATHER.**—The warm weather of last week has ruined our gond sleighing. We had a slight fall of snow on Tuesday last, but the sun's rays will soon disperse it.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### ROTATION OF CROPS.

**MR. HOLMES.**—I have just come into possession of a piece of land, in poor condition though not entirely exhausted. Some of it has been mowed, and last year produced a tolerable crop of Hay. I think it ought to be wholly turned over, but this I am not able to do. I wish your advice upon the subject of rotation of crops. I find that I can conveniently divide my land into seven fields containing from ten to twelve or fifteen acres each, all of them good plough land. Now will you have the goodness to devise a scheme of crops, and a system which will be profitable and at the same time ameliorate the land. If I can so manage as to have the whole gone over in seven years, and at the end of that time my farm improved, I shall be satisfied.

Yours, &c.

A BEGINNER.

N. B. Plaster works well upon the land that I have.

#### REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

Our friend sets us a hard task; as we do not exactly know the quality of his land—what his abilities are of prosecuting this or that system, nor understand fairly the amount of zeal and faith he may have for encountering a seven years contest with a partially exhausted farm. However, we will offer him a system to which he is welcome, and at liberty to follow or let alone. We will suppose that he has divided his farm into seven lots; either in pasturage or mowing no matter which. He will of course wish to raise some wheat, some corn, and some potatoes. The Indian and potatoe land he cannot of course very well lay down to clover and grass the same year that he raises those crops; but his wheat land & oat land he may. We will therefore chalk out the following system for him, observing that in the following table wherever Peas and Oats are mentioned it also in-

cludes a small piece of corn, potatoes, and wheat—the corn and potatoe land to be laid down with some convenient crop, perhaps wheat or barley the succeeding year.

1840.	1839.	1838.	1837.	1836.	1835.	1834.	Lot No. 1.
pasture	clover	clover	wheat	clover	clover	peas and oats	1
clover	clover	wheat	clover	clover	peas & oats	as it now is	2
clover	wheat	clover	clover	peas	as it now is	as it now is	3
wheat	clover	clover	peas & oats	do	as it now is	as it now is	4
clover	clover	peas & oats	do	do	as it now is	as it now is	5
clover	peas & oats	do	do	do	as it now is	as it now is	6
peas & oats	do	do	do	do	as it now is	as it now is	7

This scheme is founded upon the system of improving land with clover. The manure which he makes he can use upon his corn and potatoe land, which we before observed is included in the lot with peas and oats.

It will be seen that during the first year, 1834, one lot only is under cultivation—the other six lots are not meddled with, but suffered to remain as they now are, either pasturage or mowing, or both.

The next year, 1835, he has a field of clover, No. 1 coming on, and No. 2 broken up and laid down to peas and oats and clover seed—the remaining five lots not meddled with.

The third year, 1836, he has two clover lots. No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 is broken up and sowed to peas and oats and clover.

The fourth year as No. 1 has been mowed twice it is broken up, the clover roots turned under and laid down with a wheat crop. Nos. 2 and 3 are in clover—No. 4 in peas and oats, &c. and the remaining three as when we begun, either pasturage or mowing as he sees fit.

The fifth year No. 1 is again in clover, No. 2 in wheat, Nos. 3 and 4 in clover, No. 5 broken up and down to peas and oats, and the other two to pasturage or mowing.

The sixth year No. 1 to clover, No. 2 to clover, No. 3 to wheat, Nos. 4 and 5 to clover, No. 6 to peas and oats, and No. 7 yet untouched, but probably used as a pasture.

The seventh year, No. 1 having been mowed two years is turned out to pasture—Nos. 2 and 3 to clover, No. 4 to wheat, Nos. 5 and 6 to clover, and No. 7 to peas and oats.

He has now as he proposed gone over his farm, and if he pleases having pastured No. 1, one year may begin the same rotation by breaking up No. 1, sowing peas and oats, turning No. 2 to pasturage, sowing No. 5 to wheat, Nos. 6 and 7 being to clover. It may be objected that he will have too much clover hay. We do not mean by clover that there shall be no other grass seed with it. Each lot is mowed two years, and those lots which are in mowing the second year we think will have a suitable mixture of Herds or other grasses.

We propose this system in compliance with the request. But we should be happy to receive communications from any one upon the subject. It is an interesting and an important subject, and whoever will communicate a judicious system will be doing an essential service to the Agricultural community.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### HOPS.

**MR. HOLMES.**—I have been thinking for some time past of sending you a conversation that I had with a woman, when on my way to Bangor in October last. I stopped at a tavern in North Newport and called for some oats for my horse. I noticed that the Landlady got them for me herself. With true Yankee curiosity I asked if her husband was not at home. She answered no; he has gone to Bangor to sell his hops. Hops, said I, we used when I was a boy to have one hill, but neglected to pick that, half the time. We have, said she, an acre and a half. All to Hops! said I, what do you do with so many? for I am a real Yankee to ask questions, especially when I can converse with a pretty woman: and here the following dialogue commenced:

Landlady—Send them to Boston.

Yankee—How much do you get for them?

Landlady—20 cents per pound.

Yankee—How much will one acre yield?

Landlady—About twenty hundred.

Yankee—How many did you raise on your acre and a half?

Landlady—Thirty hundred and fifty pounds.

Yankee—How much does it cost to raise them?

Landlady—A little more than it does to cultivate the same quantity of land in corn.

Yankee—How many hills do you put to an acre?

Landlady—Twelve Hundred,—but La, says she, for I suppose she thought I should never get through with my Yankee questions, we neighbors raise enough to bring us in Six Thousand Dollars.

I thought I would ask one more question, and that is—How many in number do your neighbors consist of. Her answer was, twelve or fifteen. Thinks I to myself if one acre of hops are worth four hundred dollars, it is about time to stop trying to raise Corn, to say the least, if our seasons to come are to be like the two last.

Yours, &c.

A YANKEE.

P. S. I learnt from my good Landlady that the land, best adapted to raising hops is a loam inclining to sand.

From the Genesee Farmer.

#### SULPHUR IN TREES.

**MESSRS. L. TUCKER & Co.**—I have observed some notices in your paper recommending the boring of fruit trees, and the application of sulphur, with a view to their renovation. I am induced to furnish you with an experiment that has fallen within my observation relative to the same. About ten years ago, two large fine pear trees, on the place on which I live, had been noticed to have been extensively affected with what has been called the "fire blight," and otherwise on the decline. An augur of about three quarters of an inch was bored into the trunk of one of them, the hole filled with partially pounded roll brimstone, and plugged up again. The other tree was left to take its natural course, and in the course of three or four years died. The tree which had been so bored revived, and has borne fruit abundantly since. Last year it was split by a storm of wind, being old and much decayed, by which the perforation was opened to view, and discovered the brimstone apparently in the same state as when it was first placed there—thereby inducing the opinion, that the tree may have been benefited by the boring, but not from the application of the sulphur, because the same could not have been absorbed by the tree. D. S.

Allegany co. Penn. Jan 22. 1834.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Several communications unavoidably omitted this week. They will appear in our next.



From the Genesee Farmer.  
IMPROVED SHORT HORNS.

Your valuable correspondent, "ULMUS," has introduced to the notice of your readers the subject of stock, in a way well calculated to elicit the views and opinions of those who have given their attention to this important branch of agricultural interest; and it will, I trust, not only awaken a more general attention and inquiry into the value of the respective breeds alluded to, but will lead to a closer examination, a nicer scrutiny, and a more minute investigation of their distinctive characteristics, pretensions and merits. These being well understood, the very important points of pedigree and descent will be more narrowly looked into, and the excellence of a pure and improved breed will not be estimated by results obtained from its coarser originals, its half breeds, or mongrels. Every red breast of the field will not claim descent from the elegant and beautiful 'Devon'—every imported "Short Horn"—every ship's cow with a crumpled horn, will not be palmed off on us for an "improved Short Horn"; the vulgar looking overgrown Leicester will not pass as Bakewell sheep, neither will the Hampshire downs be mistaken for the more refined Southdown sheep. In these matters we have been long enough the dupes of our own ignorance; and when we have given them more of our attention we shall hear less of disappointments, of animals possessing no purity of blood—of mixed breeds and their immediate degeneracy, &c.; for the fact is, we shall then depend on full bred animals only for the improvement of our native stock, selecting such as are of undoubted pedigree, possessing their good qualities and excellent forms by inheritance; and these points, thoroughly established by long descent, form the characteristics of a particular breed which will be assuredly transmitted to their progeny. It is this certainty of inheritance from full bloods, that renders them so incomparably more valuable to the breeder, than any lesser grade of the same blood—it is this admitted fact that induces men to hazard such large sums of money, as we daily see risked, on the unborn produce of high bred animals; and upon this same principle it was, that when I wished to purchase, from the celebrated breeder, N. Whitaker, the produce of "Western Lady," (one of the cows cited by Ulmus,) I found it had been previously engaged to Colonel Powel; nor was it at all remarkable that Mr. Whitaker, after I had become acquainted with his herd, should send me, for my selection, the names of seventeen cows, & their time of calving, with the prices of their produce, which varied as much as though the respective merits of their parents had already been identified in their embryo progeny. Another circumstance brought to my notice the importance attached to pedigree, by the breeders of cattle in England: While attending the cattle show, at Otley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, for the purpose of purchasing the best individuals I could obtain of the Improved Durham Short Horns, I was offered the prize heifer of the day, for less than one half what I paid Mr. Whitaker, of

Greenholm for younger animals! The heifer, though very beautiful in herself, had but two crosses of the improved blood; her grand dam being a selected "Short Horn" cow, but not of the improved breed; therefore, those excellencies, which obtained for her the premium, were not considered sufficiently established in herself, to secure their descent to her offspring, and thus render her valuable to the breeder, who could obtain others of purer blood, nor was it of frequent occurrence that a minor grade should beat a full blood. The premium, for the best two year old bull, was taken by an "Improved Durham Short Horn," bred by Mr. Whitaker, (sired by his favorite bull 'Frederick,') which I now have at Maple Grove. The importance I attach to pedigree, and the desire I have that it should be fully estimated by others, induces me to offer the following extract on the subject from the Rev. Henry Berry's Prize Essay, as found in "Hints for American Husbandmen," &c. He states:

"It is possible that a good male may beget a son equally good as himself in EXTERNALS, from an ill bred female, but it is certain that such son will prove comparatively an inferior stock getter, it being an established fact that animals BREED BACK in point of resemblance, and it is therefore considered necessary, for the object of improvements or to retain excellence, to have a pedigree as little dubious as possible, for several generations. So important indeed, is this fact of correct descent, that many breeders, who have, from causes which it is difficult to ascertain, a well bred animal of defective form, venture to use him, relying on his blood, and experience no reason for regret that they have done so."

Having said thus much on the importance of pedigree, I will now remark, in reference to the "Improved Short Horns," that no animal can be considered full bred, whose pedigree, both on the part of the dam and sire, is not to be traced uninterruptedly back to the "Herd Book," which has been in England carefully kept as a register of this breed of cattle, with all the exactness of the "Stud book." In purchasing such cattle nothing need be said, nothing need be taken on trust,—the "Herd Book" is the best voucher of pedigree, and I would strongly recommend that a copy should be kept in the office of every agricultural journal as a book of reference, which would enable the editor to answer any and every inquiry on the subject of pedigree relative to the "Improved Short Horns."

Short Horns are the prevailing breed of Flanders, part of Holland, and as far north as Holstein; and, from importations, are now the common stock of the north of England, under the various modifications of "Short Horns," "Teeswater," and "Durham" cattle. They were also imported into this country, under the appellation of Dutch cattle, and their descendants are common in the neighborhood of Hartford, and through the Connecticut valley; also along the borders of New Hampshire and Vermont, where they were introduced by Wm. Jarvis, Esq. "who after twenty year's experience on the subject thinks they cannot

be improved by any cross or any breed of cattle." E. Wolcott, Esq. a skilful practical farmer of Connecticut, it seems, was not of the same opinion; for this gentleman, after purchasing a few heifers from Mr. Jarvis, travelled into Massachusetts, and there saw the imported bulls *Denton*, *Caelebs*, and *Admiral*, of the improved Short Horn breed, and their offspring: and then, in a letter addressed to the corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, expresses himself fully persuaded of the superiority of these last, and purchased a young bull of the improved breed. It would appear, also, that the English breeders did not remain so well satisfied with their importations from Holland as to "continue to keep the blood distinct." In tracing the history of the improved Short Horns, we are led back nearly one hundred years, to the time of Sir Wm. St. Quintin, of Scampston, who resided in the north of England, and there introduced, from Holland, the cattle, which crossed with the best stocks of the country, possessed of the same characteristics, became distinguished as the "Teeswater Short Horns." That considerable attention to the improvement of this breed had been given, even at this early period, is evident, from the results of Mr. Milbank, of Barningham, who slaughtered a five year old ox of this breed, weighing 2110 lbs. the four quarters, and yielding 224 lbs. of tallow. A cow, also bred from his stock, slaughtered at 12 yrs. old, weighed upwards of 1500 lbs.; and this cow was the daughter of the old *Studly bull*, one of the most celebrated ancestors of the improved Short Horns. He was the grand sire of *Dalton Duke*, afterwards the property of Mr. Wetherill, a celebrated breeder of the improved Short Horns. Mr. Geo. Snowden, of early memory, also obtained from Sir Wm. St. Quintin's stock, six cows and a bull, from which he bred *Snowden's Bull*, the sire of *Hubbock*, another noted ancestor of the improved breed. It will now be sufficient to say, that in Mr. C. Colling's bull *Foljambe*, the Barningham and Hubbock blood were united, and that this bull was the grandsire of *Comet*, the most celebrated animal in the Herd Book; to which we refer those who would wish to fill up, more particularly, the skeleton, here traced from the Rev. H. Berry's pamphlet on the subject. He further says—"From the time of Mr. Milbank to the period when Mr. C. Colling commenced breeding, it appears, then, that considerable care had been bestowed on the Teeswater cattle," the originals of the improved Short Horns; and the records, since, most amply prove their continued and improving excellence. Again the Rev. H. Berry observes:

"It is on testimony unimpeachable and experience most matured, that the animals respecting which particulars have been given, were in themselves extremely good, ripe in points, possessing fine symmetry, and light offal. Surely it is justifiable to conclude the originals of the Improved Short Horns were long deservedly celebrated as a valuable stock; that therefore their descendants are not a breed, as to excellence, of yesterday, liable and likely to degenerate



to-morrow; but that they possess the important advantage of being descended from a long line of animals in which existed, in an eminent degree, the good points which are admired in themselves."

Being an admirer of the improved Short Horns, I have endeavored to set them apart and alone, in contradistinction to the whole Short Horn family, and its various and mixed varieties, & as a separate breed, not coming at all within the remarks cited by "Ulmus," as objections, and valid ones too, against "Short Horn Durham Bulls." I could almost imagine the writer of the quoted paragraph, had made his selection of a bull, from a batch of Short Horns, manufactured in Connecticut for the western market, which I saw parading the streets of Albany (some 18 months since) in a long and ludicrous procession; they looked the very burlesque of pedigree—and yet, they found purchasers! R.

[From the Magazine of Gardening & Botany.]

#### ON THE FORMATION OF KITCHEN GARDENS.

If there is one department of gardening more useful than another, it is that, the special object of which is the production and cultivation of those vegetables which contribute so largely to the support of man. The poor as well as the rich, the prince and the peasant, are alike indebted to this branch of horticulture for the larger and more wholesome portion of their sustenance; to all, a garden is possessed of a certain degree of importance, and all have an interest in giving to it as high a degree of cultivation as possible, in order the better to supply their wants. The culinary garden is of importance to the public, particularly in large cities; and where a proper spirit of improvement has been abroad we will find their environs occupied chiefly by market gardens which independently of their furnishing the tables of the inhabitants with most wholesome food afford an honest occupation and the means of support to a large class of the population; they are thus doubly beneficial.

Important as the formation of gardens is to those "who dwell in cities," it is not less so to the farmer. Every farm house, every cottage should have a garden (larger or smaller according to the means of the owner) attached to it. The necessity of a garden, is not, I believe generally disputed; I am aware that almost every farm house has a garden of some sort; but there lies the difficulty;—it is in reality a garden of some sort, and unfortunately, not always of the right sort. The farmer generally appears to think a garden beneath his notice; he leaves the care of it "to the women"—an arrangement which would answer admirably well, if he would only provide the woman with the means of attending properly to the duty thus delegated to her. This negligence is prejudicial to the farmer's interest as well as to his comforts and enjoyments. The necessity of having a garden being acknowledged, the choice rests between having a good one or a bad one. A garden will always well repay the attention and labor bestowed upon it, provided that attention be properly directed and the labor rightly applied. An English writer has the following remarks on the utility of cottagers' gardens, and the same will apply on a varied scale to the gardens of our farmers.

"Every house in the country," says he, "should have a spacious garden, as the land will thus produce more human sustenance than in any common course of agriculture. The usual garden plants cultivated, are potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, French or kidney beans, broccoli, savoys, turnips, carrots, onions, beets, spinach, lettuce, and many sorts of pot herbs and salads. A garden should be well fenced and sheltered from the north and east winds and the hedge rows and corners should be planted with useful fruit trees. A laborer's garden should be from a quarter to half an acre. Those sorts of apples and pears which keep

sound for a length of time, should be planted as well as those for present use; together with gooseberries, currants; and damsons, and other plums;—such articles would in pies, be a cheap and wholesome food for children, and might, at times turn to good account for sale. Suppose a laborer's garden of half an acre, thrown into two equal lots, the one for garden vegetables, the other for wheat alternately; let the garden lot again divided into two, the one half for potatoes the other half for garden vegetables. The whole might be cultivated with the spade and hoe, without loss of time, by doing a little every day morning and evening; and in hoeing and weeding the wife and children might assist. By this plan, there would be one eighth of an acre, potatoes, which might produce forty bushels; one quarter of an acre of wheat (drilled and hand hoed) might produce eight bushels; and a hog might be kept from May to Christmas on the refuse of the garden and wash, and fatten after harvest with boiled potatoes and bran. The straw of the wheat would furnish the hog with litter, and manure for the garden would be produced. From these resources many family comforts might be derived," &c. &c.

In the hope of being useful in spreading the practice of gardening on just and true principles, I will offer some hints on the formation of culinary gardens, which I hope will be found useful not only to market gardeners and others, but to farmers' wives in the country.

As a preliminary, I beg leave to observe, that "whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well." It requires but little more outlay either of money or labor, in the beginning, to make a good garden than to make a bad one, and it will cost less in the end. If there be any faith in figures or truth in arithmetic, an article which will cost \$5, and last twelve months, is cheaper than one which costs but \$3 and will last but four or at most six months. So it is with a garden: make it right at first,—spare no labor nor expense to make it well, and it will endure; but if you begin wrong, or do the work negligently, you lose both your time, your money and your labor, and will at length be obliged to begin all over again. I say nothing of the "vexation of spirit" which costs a man more than all the rest.

The first point is to make choice of a situation—provided, always, that a choice is to be had; for sometimes the situation of the house or some other circumstance, will take away that choice, and it will be necessary to "locate" the garden to suit such circumstances. But where a choice is to be had, it is of great importance to fix upon a favorable situation; for on that depends the prospect of luxuriant and profitable crops. It is even of more importance than choosing a rich soil; for if the soil be poor and the situation good the former inconvenience may be remedied, but if the situation be bad, the defect is irremediable. The kitchen garden should be placed at the back of the dwelling house; but it should not be cooped up amongst buildings and outhouses of every kind, as is too often the case. Farmers generally will find it best to have their gardens adjoining their houses, as these are for the most part plain and simple; but in the country seats of the wealthy, where the principle dwelling has many offices, &c. attached, it will be an advantage to have the culinary garden situated at some distance from the mansion house; it will not then interfere with the arrangements of the pleasure ground which the proprietor will be more at liberty to dispose in such a manner as his tastes and circumstances will suggest, without neglecting or disparaging the more useful department.

In choosing a situation, due regard should be had to shelter; a certain degree of which is necessary; it renders the garden warmer and protects it from cutting winds, which are productive of much injury. Should the spot where the garden is to be placed be exposed to inclement winds from any quarter, no time should be lost in planting trees, which may afford a shelter from these troublesome visitors. Of course as the object is to procure shelter as soon as possible, trees of rapid growth are obviously preferable. Care must be taken however not to run into an extreme and overshadow the ground by lofty trees; in planting the trees for shelter, therefore, it will be best to plant them at some distance from the boundary

of the garden. Wherever a situation can be had already protected by nature, it must not be neglected, for a natural shelter is always better than an artificial one: such natural shelter may be caused by the form or situation of the ground. But if recourse must be had to an artificial one, let it be attended to soon. The earth should be well trenched and trees planted immediately. The Sycamore or Buttonwood may answer very well, as it grows freely: poplars are yet more rapid in growth, but they are objectionable on account of their long straggling roots; if used at all care should be taken that these voracious appendages do not interfere with the borders. To these may be added trees of slower growth and greater durability, as oaks and elms; the chestnut also may be introduced advantageously, as it would under such treatment attain a large size, and produce fruit of superior quality; which is certainly an object, when it often sells from \$3 to \$6 per bushel. It should be borne in mind, that the best shelter for winter is formed by evergreen trees, as they retain their leaves; a large proportion of them should therefore be distributed amongst the other trees, and when they have attained a proper size, some of the deciduous trees may be cut out, and if a few only of the finest of the latter be left at judicious intervals, the effect will be highly ornamental.

The distance from the line of the garden at which these trees should be planted, must be regulated by circumstances; at the south and east they should be as far removed as possible, to keep their shadows out of the garden during the winter.

One word more as regards these plantations; be sure, in choosing your trees to give the preference to those plants which have been grown from seed, before those which have been raised from cuttings or layers, and above all, from suckers; the latter having always a tendency, (less or greater, according to circumstances,) to an irregular growth; whilst the former are more likely to assume the form of handsome trees.

This is a very general rule; but it applies in a special manner to evergreens. It is well known that if a cedar or a cypress lose its central terminal branch, it will never become a handsome tree unless the cultivator can find a branch so situated as to take the place of the regular one; a matter sufficiently difficult. A plant raised from the seed is a distinct individual has its own proper centre and will grow accordingly; whereas all plants raised from cuttings, layers or suckers, are merely extensions of some pre-existing individual, and consequently, their growth is more or less modified.

I find I have rather overstepped my limits, and shall therefore, reserve the continuation of this subject for another paper, where I shall treat of situation in regard to altitude, aspect and soil, and probably also of the formation and lying out of the garden.

HORTULANUS.

From the Genesee Farmer.

#### FENCES.

The farmers of western New-York have often been exhorted to make provision for fencing their farms, when the timber suitable for that purpose now standing on them, shall have been exhausted; but it is very evident that the subject has not received that attention which its importance demands. Several farms in my vicinity are without the materials to repair the fences, and the owners are purchasing rails; yet no measures have been taken to provide for the future.

When a country is first cleared, the crooked rail fence is perhaps the best that can be made; but when timber becomes scarce, and the stumps have mostly disappeared, it is time to supply the place of those unsightly fences with such as will occupy less ground, and be more pleasing to the eye.

The thorn, thorn locust, crab apple, &c. have been recommended for hedges, but I believe comparatively few farmers have attempted to cultivate either of them for that purpose. The thorn although it answers well in the humid climate of Great Britain, is of slow growth here, and the beautiful hedges of that material which adorned the state of Delaware previous to the revolutionary war, have mostly perished. Judge Buel is a



warm advocate of the three thorned Acacia; but E. Hersy Derby states that after a fair trial, he found it not to answer the purpose. He recommends the American Buckthorn, which he says at the age of three years presented a sufficient fence.

Now, although I would not discourage any from attempting to raise hedges, yet having come to the conclusion that I can do better, I shall proceed to point out the plan which it is my intention to pursue. I have procured seeds of the yellow Locust, and shall (after scalding) put them in the ground as soon as it is fit to receive them. When one year old they should be cut near the ground, when a very straight and thrifty shoot will spring up, and at the age of two or three years, they may be transplanted from the nursery to the field where they are to stand. I intend to cover with them five acres of light sandy soil, and expect at the end of six or eight years to have plenty of trees fit for posts.

The soil best adapted to the Locust is a rich sandy loam, but they flourish remarkably on the poor sands of Cowneck, Long Island, where two hundred and fifty dollars have been paid by ship builders for the Locust timber standing on an acre. Although a warm light soil suits them best I am persuaded they would grow in any part of Western New York, and attain a size in twelve or fourteen years sufficiently large to make two to four posts. I had two growing in a stiff clay either of which, at that age, would have made four good posts.

Attempts to cultivate them have been made, on a very extensive scale, in several towns on the Hudson; but I believe in almost every instance, the borer has destroyed the hopes of the farmer. In this country we are exempt from this evil. I have been conversant with the Locust for more than twenty years, and I have never seen one in the western section injured by the borer.

The Locust has a remarkable property, even when planted on the lightest sands, of introducing a fine sward. I have remarked this where I have seen it growing on the very poorest soils of Long Island, and have often heard others make the remark.

As an ornamental tree it is beautiful; and when in flower, perfumes the air for a considerable distance. But it should never be planted on the borders of fields designed for tillage, for the roots extend many yards, and wherever one is cut off by the plough, a young locust springs up. This propensity renders it very easy to spread it. It is said, that plant twenty at equal distances on an acre, and plough the field twice, at intervals of three or four years, and the number of trees will be altogether sufficient.

It is well known that Locust is considered the most durable timber our country affords—for no other do ship builders pay so high a price, and in fence posts it is said to have stood 100 years. I have no doubt the time will come when it will bear transportation on the canal.

Almost any timber of our forests would answer for boards, and saw mills are found in every town. So that if every farmer will now turn his attention to the Locust, he need not fear but that when his present fences have decayed, he will have the means to erect such as will take up the least possible ground, will not blow down, will be an ornament to his farm, and such as his children may enjoy after him.

ONTARIO.

From the Genesee Farmer.

#### DUNGING IN THE HILL.

Dunging in the hill appears to us an injudicious method of applying manure, even when the quantity is small. It gives to the plant a luxuriant start, provided the manure is rotted, but too often proves of little value afterwards. It is mostly used in this way upon corn. If the manure is long, or dry, and dry weather ensues, it firebrands or does not rot, and the crop is little benefited; and for the next crop it benefits only parts of the soil where the corn has grown. The small fibres of the roots are the mouths of the plants through which the food passes to the stock. If we examine the roots of corn we shall perceive that they extend as far in the ground as the stocks do above. Hence it will be perceived, that the dung, if placed in the hill, cannot benefit the roots nor materially the plant, after they have extended

beyond the circle where it is deposited. Whereas if it is spread and buried in the soil, it benefits them in their whole extent; there probably not being a square inch of ground in the field into which the roots do not penetrate in search of food. We would thank some of our readers to make an experiment, and communicate to us the result. Let half an acre have ten loads in the hole, and another half acre ten loads spread broadcast, and note the product of each in corn and the crop which follows it.

#### SUMMARY

#### MAINE LEGISLATURE.

**Wednesday, Feb. 19. SENATE.** The bill to organize, govern and discipline the militia, came from the House further amended. The Senate reconsidered it, adopted the amendments and passed the bill to be engrossed.

Bill to provide for the instruction of youth was ordered to be printed.

**HOUSE.** Resolve authorizing the Treasurer to procure a loan of \$50,000, was discussed and its further consideration postponed until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Benson of Winthrop, the committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law the sale of grain.

**Thursday, Feb. 20. SENATE.** On motion of Mr Prescott, *Ordered*, That the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Medical School at Bowdoin College be requested to exhibit to this legislature as soon as may be, a statement of the expenditure directed by said board from the appropriations made by the legislature of this State since the act of incorporation of said school; for what purpose such expenditures have been made; the amount and kind of apparatus, with the catalogue and amount of books and plates which have been purchased for the use and benefit of said school, with such other information relating to the same as the said treasurer may be pleased to communicate, and that the Secretary of State be directed to furnish said treasurer with a copy of this order forthwith.

Mr Prescott from the joint select committee, to whom was referred the petition for a dam across the Kennebec at Augusta, make a report thereupon, recapitulating the objections which had been made and the principle points testified to by the voluminous evidence for and against, and concluding *unanimously* in favor of the prayer of the petition, and reporting a bill accordingly.

**HOUSE.** Resolve proposing an amendment to the Constitution as to the time of elections and annual sessions, was taken up, and amended so as to provide that the annual election shall be held on the second Monday in March instead of June. A motion was made to postpone the resolve indefinitely. Mr Webster and Mr Dumont made some remarks in favor of submitting the question to the people for their decision. Mr Bronson said many voters who were engaged in the lumber business, were absent from home in March. Mr Cilley said a large number of voters on the seaboard were at home in March, who were absent during the summer season. Mr Woodman of Wilton thought it a good reason for the passage of the resolve that it was a more busy season in August and September than in winter, and he believed the members of the legislature would be more anxious to get through the business and go home. Mr Clapp of Aurora was opposed to amending the constitution for slight reasons, and he was opposed to this amendment, because it would tend to prevent practical farmers and seafaring men from becoming members of the legislature. The motion to postpone indefinitely was negatived, and the resolve passed to be engrossed. Yeas 118—Nays 44.

**Friday, Feb. 21. SENATE.** Resolve to carry into full effect the act additional to provide for the education of youth; act to incorporate the whale fishing company, to incorporate the Mousam manufacturing company; resolve laying a tax on the several counties in the State—passed to be enacted.

The bill to legalize the study of anatomy was taken up on motion of Mr Prescott, read and Tuesday next assigned for a second reading. It is substantially the same we believe as the bill of last year which failed then.

Resolve appropriating \$1000 for the instruction of deaf and dumb at the Hartford Asylum. There are now sixteen pupils from this state in that institution.

**HOUSE.** Bill relative to broad rimmed wheels, reported in a new draft, was read; laid on the table, and 400 copies ordered to be printed.

*Finally passed*—Resolves laying a tax on the several counties in this state, and to carry into effect the act of March 4, 1833, additional for the education of youth.

**Saturday, Feb. 22. SENATE.** Bill additional to an act for the abolition of imprisonment of honest debtors, reported by Mr Rogers from the committee on the Judiciary, on an order relating to that subject, was read and 250 copies ordered to be printed.

**HOUSE.** On motion of Mr Jewett of Portland, Messrs. Jewett, Bronson of Anson, and M'Crate of Nobleborough, were appointed a committee with such as the Senate may join, to inquire at what time the Legislature will so far have completed the business of the session, as to enable them to have a recess, with leave to report as soon as may be.

**Monday, Feb. 24. SENATE.** Resolve to ascertain the number of blind in this State, and for the relief of indigent blind, reported by Mr Emmons from the joint select committee to whom was referred an order relating to the subject; ordered to be printed together with the report accompanying.

**HOUSE.** Bill regulating private attachments on real estate, was read once, and committed to Messrs. Cilley of Thomaston, Vose of Augusta, and M'Intire of York.

**Tuesday, Feb. 25. SENATE.** Messrs. Farnham and Porter were appointed on the Joint Select Committee to enquire into the Bank tax and Schools in concurrence.

Messes. Bradbury, Kelsey and Smith were appointed Conferees in relation to the amendments of the Constitution.

The further consideration of the Bill to provide for the instruction of youth, was resumed and amended and tomorrow assigned.

**HOUSE.** On motion of Mr O'Brien, Messrs. O'Brien, Lake and Miller were appointed a Committee with such as the Senate may join, to consider the expediency of adopting a rule by which such towns as have not returned their number of scholars, may be entitled to a fair proportion of the Bank tax set apart for the use of primary schools by an act of the last Legislature.

**DISTRESS.**—It is stated in the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, that Mr M'Cready, proprietor of a very extensive cotton factory at Morristown, intends shutting up his establishment, and discharge all his workmen on account of the pressure of the times. The same paper also states, that proprietors of factories at Frankfort, have been compelled to relinquish cash payments to their hands, for the present, unless at a heavy discount, and in lieu of which due bills are given for 60 days.

**Sickness at Havannah.**—More than twenty deaths by yellow fever have occurred at Havana; among them, Dr. Clarke, an American physician; Mr. Leach of Manchester, Ms.; and Capt. Parsons, of Portsmouth, N. H.

**DUEL.**—*Charlestown, Jan. 29.* We understand that a duel was fought on the morning of the 26th inst. at Coosawhatchie, between Col. Benj. Allston and Col. Isaac W. Hayne. The parties engaged to fire, we are informed, at five paces. Col. Allston was shot in both thighs, we understand dangerously. Col. Hayne received the ball of his antagonist in the fleshy part of one of his thighs, which wound we understand, it is not thought will be attended with any serious inconvenience.

#### HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

Do not wrap knives & forks in woollens. Wrap them in good, strong paper. Steel is injured by lying in woollens.

Do not let coffee and tea stand in tin.—Scald your wooden ware often; and keep your tin ware dry.

Barley straw is the best for beds; dry corn husks, slit into shreds, are far better than straw. Straw beds are much better for being boxed at



the sides; in the same manner as upholsterers prepare ticks for feathers.

Brass and irons should be cleaned, done up in papers, and put in a dry place, during the summer season.

If you have a large family, it is well to keep white rags separate from colored ones, and cotton separate from woollen; they bring a higher price. Paper brings a cent a pound, and if you have plenty of room, it is as well to save it. 'A penny saved is a penny got.'

**Cattle Markets.**—The strife between the partisans of Brighton and Cambridge Markets is quite amusing. Foretellers or agents are spread all about the country "heading in" droves of Cattle and purchasing them at prices altogether at an advance upon what they are able to obtain when arrived at their respective markets. These agents have penetrated into this vicinity as far as Belchertown, and like the flanking parties of an army, each party strives to out flank the other. We are told the number of fine Beef Cattle remaining on hand in this vicinity is almost unprecedented and worthy the attention of Boston and New York purchasers. We think the establishment of the new Market at Cambridge, which resulted from personal and pecuniary motives, rather than in a desire for the advancement of the public good, both for Drovers and purchaser, is altogether an idle and vexatious affair.—*Northampton Cour.*

#### MARRIAGES.

In Nobleboro', Mr. Joseph Cotter, of Boston, to Miss Henrietta Kelsey.

In Anna. Mr. Samuel A. Todd, of Ripley, to Miss Naoma Plumer; Mr. Joseph Hurley to Miss Susan Chism.

In Brunswick, Mr. Jordan Woodward to Miss Deborah Snow.

#### DEATHS.

In Augusta, Mr. Barnabas Leach, aged 33; Mr. Patrick Colaton, aged 38.

In Washington City, on Tuesday, Feb'y 18, Hon. Wm. Wirt, formerly Attorney General, aged 62.

In Portland, Mr. John Patten, aged 46.

**BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Feb. 17.**  
(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.)  
At Market this day, 450 Beef Cattle, and 924 Sheep, divided as follows:

At Brighton—307 Beef Cattle and 424 Sheep.—20 Beef Cattle and 100 Sheep unsold.

At Cambridge—253 Beef Cattle (including 78 unsold last week,) and 509 Sheep (including 136 unsold last week.) 100 Beef Cattle and from 200 to 250 Sheep unsold.

**PRICES.** Beef Cattle.—Sales were not so good as last week. We noticed only two yoke taken for \$6. We quote prime at 5 25 a 5 67; good at 4 67 a 5; thin at 4 a 4 33.

Sheep.—Dull; the last at market were not sold. We noticed a few lots taken at 4 50, 5 50 and 6. There were some at market which cost 12 each of the feeder—not sold.

#### SCHOOL.

**E. HOLMES** respectfully gives notice that the Spring term of his School will commence on the 3d day of March next, and will continue two months.

The following studies will be taught to those who may wish to pursue them. Book keeping by single and double entry—Surveying—Navigation—Measurement of heights and distances, &c.—Natural History, including Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, &c.; Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; Linear, Isometrical and Perspective Drawing. Also the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

**TERMS.** For common studies 25 cents per week—for higher branches 2 shillings. One half-payable in advance. No scholars taken for less time than half a term.

Winthrop, Feb'y 27, 1834.

**WANTED TO HIRE,** a good steady and faithful Man, well acquainted with farming.  
Enquire of **ELIJAH WOOD.**  
Feb'y 28, 1834.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber has given bonds to the Overseers of the Poor of Winthrop for the support of Mrs. ELIZABETH LADD, and has made suitable provisions for her maintenance. All persons are therefore forbid trusting her on my account, as no debts contracted by her will be paid by me after this date.

**SIMEON LADD.**

Readfield, Feb'y 21, 1834.

#### NOTICE.

**THE** Subscribers having left town, give notice to all persons having unsettled accounts with them, that an opportunity will be offered to settle the same the first week in April next, as they will then be in Winthrop.

**ELDRIDGE & TUCKER.**

February 27, 1834.

#### FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

**PUBLIC** meeting next Tuesday evening, March 4, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.

**QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.**—Ought all Laws respecting Licences for selling Ardent Spirits to be repealed?

A Report from one of the Committee, **SETH MAY**, Esq. on Political Economy and Civil Polity, may be expected.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Per order,

**WM. NOYES, Sec'y.**

#### ENGINE NOTICE.

A meeting of the Winthrop Hydraulic Company will be held at their Engine house on Monday next at one o'clock.

Per order,

**M. H. RIPLEY, Clerk.**

#### K. Co. Ag. Society.

**NOTICE.**—The members of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held on Wednesday the fifth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop Village, to elect the Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

A general attendance is requested.

**S. BENJAMIN, Rec. Sec'y.**

Winthrop, Feb'y 17, 1834.

#### LINNAEAN BOTANIC GARDEN.

and Nurseries, Flushing, near New York.

**WILLIAM PRINCE AND SONS**, having devoted a portion of their grounds to testing the qualities of the finest Esculent vegetables of foreign countries, as well as those of our own, now offer to Venders and others a most extensive assortment of the choicest Seeds, possessing the advantage of being raised under their own inspection, or of being imported from their confidential friends, and tested to their satisfaction. The principle object is to supply venders with wholesale quantities, but they cannot refuse to furnish their correspondents with smaller parcels for family gardens, &c. The prices are very moderate (particularly for quantities) it being the desire to render this branch of business profitable by its great extent, and not by enhanced prices. By reference to the Catalogue, it will be seen that it comprises a great number of new and choice varieties never before offered to the public: it being the intention to enrich this department with the same zeal that has been devoted to others. They have also imported the finest Agricultural Seeds known in Europe.—The following form a part of their present stock of Seeds:

2500 lbs Cabbages, comprising all the varieties.

2000 lbs Turneps, ditto, including 800 lbs Ruta Baga and other field Turneps.

1000 lbs Radishes, ditto.

800 lbs Onions, ditto.

800 lbs Beets, ditto, including 300 lbs Mangold Wurzel.

600 lbs Carrot, ditto, including 200 lbs Large Field Carrot.

300 lbs Cucumber, ditto.

150 lbs Lettuces, ditto.

100 lbs Large German Asparagus.

50 Bushels Pacey's perennial Ryegrass, very celebrated.

25 do Lawn Grass.

2 do English Potatoe Oats, weighing 44 lbs per Bushel.

20 do Early Angus Oats, } the finest known in  
20 do Hopeton do } Europe.

100 do Orchard Grass.

1000 lbs White Dutch Clover seed.

1000 lbs Provence Luzerne, the finest kind known

150 lbs Trifolium incarnatum.

100 Bushels Canary seed superior quality.

30 do White Mustard.

6 do Taylors forty fold Potatoes, which is now taking precedence in England.

And proportionate quantities of all other kinds of seeds. Priced Catalogues will be forwarded to every applicant; and to venders, and those who desire to enter into the business, every information will be given relative to retailing, &c. The articles will be packed in a superior manner, and forwarded with the utmost dispatch.

Packages for Ohio, and the other Western States can be sent during winter by way of Baltimore or Philadelphia by the Transportation Line.

**N. B.**—Catalogues of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c, will be sent to all who request them. January 10, 1834.

#### CAST IRON PLOUGHS

OF various sizes, Seed Wheat, Shaker's Garden Seeds, Liverpool Salt, Mackerell in half bbls. Tongues and Sounds warranted from the Cod fish, and 30 quintals of dry Cod, for sale in Winthrop Village by

**PELEG BENSON, JR. & Co.**

Feb'y 26, 1834.

#### PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.

This work is published every other Saturday by Lilly, Wait & Co. Boston. Each number contains 16 pages imperial 16 mo., embellished with spirited engravings representing birds, beasts, cities, mountains, and other interesting objects, in Natural History or Geography.

The plan of the work has been every where highly approved and admired, and it circulates throughout every State in the Union.

Price 1 dollar a year—six copies for 5 dollars—Sold also in quarterly parts, for use of schools and families, at 25 cts. each, or twenty five copies for 5 dollars.

In all cases payment in advance. Sent by mail to order.

#### LILLY, WAIT & Co. ALSO PUBLISH THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE.

This interesting publication comes out twice a month at one dollar a year. It contains a large mass of information, and is designed as an amusing and instructive miscellany for families. Every number is illustrated with beautiful engravings—and it is among the cheapest as well as most interesting periodicals in the United States.

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In all cases payment in advance. Sent by mail to order.

#### JAMES ROBERTS,

BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

**TENDERS** his professional services to the good people of Winthrop and vicinity, and informs them that he has taken a shop in the village where he will be happy to shave them in the nicest manner, or tonsorize their heads *a la mode*.

He also Hones and Straps razors for those who can't afford to be shaved in style, and will put upon them such a keen edge that they will operate to perfection, though used by the most bungling hand.

Winthrop, Feb'y 14, 1834.



**TO THE AFFLICTED.**

**D. STANLEY**

OFFERS FOR SALE

**THE DULCIFIED VEGETABLE COMPOUND & DEOBSTRUENT PILLS,**

**A** SAFE and efficient medicine for all those laboring under diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Catarrhs, Crup, Asthma, inflammations of the mucus membranes of the throat and organs of the chest. This medicine has been singularly powerful in cases of bleeding from the Lungs, and as a preventive of Consumption. It is purely a vegetable composition, principally of native plants, and acts as a gentle stimulant of the digestive organs and as a corrector of the impurity of the blood and fluids necessary to good and perfect health. Hence it has been found exceedingly valuable in cases of general debility; also in Liver complaints, such as Jaundice, Rheumatism, as well as in the disorders peculiar to females. It is prepared and put up in the nicest manner by the inventor, **E. HOLMES, M.D.** who was first led to its use by ascertaining its efficacy upon himself in cough, spitting blood and pain in the chest, and it has since been administered to hundreds with unparalleled success.

Each bottle is accompanied by a box of pills enclosed in a pamphlet giving directions for its use—also certificates as to efficacy, &c. Price \$1.50.

Apply to **DAVID STANLEY**, Winthrop, Maine, Sole General Agent for the United States, to whom all orders must be sent (Post Paid.) Also to the following gentlemen, who are appointed Agents.

Wayne, H. W. Owen; Augusta, John Means; Hallowell, Lincoln & Day; Gardiner, S. O. Broadstreet & Co.; Richmond, Wilson & Whitmore; Bowdoinham, Syms Gardner; Topsham, John Tibbits; Brunswick, John S. Cushing; Bath, Caleb Leavitt; Lisbon, Paul C. Tibbits; Lewiston, Nathan Reynolds; Garland, Charles Reynolds; Danville, G. D. Dickerson; Greene, A. Cary; Leeds, Solomon Lathrop; Dixfield, J. B. Marrow.

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## POETRY.

For the Maine Farmer.  
RURAL PLEASURES.  
CONTENTMENT.

I own and till a little farm,  
Where I've a home and house to dwell in;  
And here I live, secure from harm,  
All envy from my breast expelling.  
I covet not a kingly throne,  
'Tis but an empty, gaudy bubble;  
More pleasure found at home alone,  
More free from vice, from care and trouble.

I'm emulous to improve my farm,  
And only fill my place and station;  
For farming is the strongest arm,  
To feed, support, our State and nation.  
But all my efforts prove in vain,  
Without the gracious smiles of Heaven;  
And all the comforts that I gain,  
Are only favors to me given.

To till the soil is honored more,  
Than almost any other calling;  
In this was man employed before,  
While innocent, before his falling.  
To man was given to rule the beast,  
But not to lord it o'er each other;  
Or surely not, with wrong, at least,  
To rule, oppress, or cheat his brother.

I wish not for a hero's fame,  
No lordly office am I seeking;  
'Tis but a false delusive name,  
That's gained by death, by tears and weeping.  
My flocks and herds their joys they show,  
In simple artless strains of nature,  
For all the labor I bestow,  
Not false, as praise of kings, but greater.

I covet not the miser's wealth,  
That lies in heaps of golden treasure;  
Labor gives peace, content and health,  
Supplies my needs—is real pleasure.  
My wants in narrow compass lie,  
Those needful are not great, nor many;  
Aside from what my lands supply,  
I scarcely know that I have any.

Winthrop, 1834.

PHILOMEL.

## THE NEEDLE.

The gay belles of fashion may boast of excelling  
In waltz or cotillon—at whist or quadrille;  
And seek admiration by vauntingly telling  
Of drawing and painting, and musical skill;  
But give me the fair one, in country or city,  
Whose home and its duties are dear to the heart,  
Who cheerfully warbles some rustical ditty,  
While plying the needle with exquisite art—  
The bright little needle—the swift flying needle,  
The needle directed by beauty and art.

If love has a potent, a magical token,  
A talisman ever restless and true—  
A charm that is never evaded or broken,  
A witchery certain the heart to subdue—  
'Tis this—and his armory never was furnished  
So keen and unerring, or polished a dart;  
Let beauty direct it so pointed and burnished,  
And oh! it is certain of touching the heart.

Be wise, then, ye maidens, nor seek admiration  
By dressing for conquest and flirting with all;  
You never, whatever be your fortune or station,  
Appear half so lovely at rout or at ball,  
As gaily convened at the work-covered table,  
Each cheerfully active and playing her part,  
Beguiling the task with a song or a fable,  
And plying the needle with exquisite art.

## MISCELLANY.

## THE ROSE—BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

I saw a rose perfect in beauty; it rested  
gracefully upon its stalk, and its perfume filled  
the air. Many stopped to gaze upon it, many  
bowed to taste its fragrance, and its owner hung  
over it with delight. I passed it again, and  
behold it was gone—its stem was leafless—its  
root had withered; the enclosure which sur-  
rounded it was broken down. The spoiler had  
been there; he saw that many admired it; he  
knew it was dear to him that planted it, and  
beside it he had no other plant to love. Yet  
he snatched it secretly from the hand that  
cherished it; he wore it on his bosom till it  
hung its head and faded, and, when he saw  
that its glory was departed, he flung it rudely  
away. But it left a thorn in his bosom, and  
vainly did he seek to extract it; for now it

pierces the spoiler, even in his hour of mirth.  
And when I saw that no man, who had loved  
the beauty of the rose, gathered again its scat-  
tered leaves, or bound up the stalk which the  
hands of violence had broken, I looked ear-  
nestly at the spot where it grew, and my soul  
received instruction. And I said, Let her who  
is full of beauty and admiration, sitting like a  
queen of flowers in majesty among the daugh-  
ters of women, let her watch lest vanity enter  
her heart, beguiling her to rest proudly upon  
her own strength; let her remember that she  
standeth upon slippery places, and be not high  
minded, but fear.'

## FIVE MINUTES ADVICE,

To a Young Tradesman.

Whatever your trade may be, never be a-  
shamed of it, or above it.

Do not disdain to keep company with peo-  
ple of our own class; but rather court their ac-  
quaintance, the conversation of men of trade  
brings trade—men first talk together, then deal  
together.

Without diligence and application, no trade  
can be successfully or honorably carried on.

Never trade beyond your stock, or give or  
take too large a credit. Better slip a bargain  
now and then, than buy a greater quantity of  
goods than you can pay for.

Should your affairs go wrong, in spite of all  
care and diligence, break in time. If you can-  
not pay 10s. do not affect to remain whole un-  
til you cannot pay ten pence.

The cruelty of creditors is always in propor-  
tion to the dishonesty of debtors.

A well sorted and well chosen collection of  
goods is preferable to a shop entirely filled with  
an immense quantity.

The retail tradesman and tradesmen in gen-  
eral, must lay in a very great stock of patience  
—they must conquer their passions, and en-  
deavor to weather the storm of impatience.

Pleasure and diversions when frequent, are  
generally fatal to young tradesmen, especially  
those diversions which are deemed innocent;  
such as horses, dogs, and races.

For the first five or six years of business, a  
tradesman ought to consider himself as worth  
nothing, or as having no money which can be  
taken out of the business, and spent in the lux-  
uries of life.

Profusion in expense, living like your neigh-  
bor, and mimicking the manners of high life,  
are paths which lead directly to bankruptcy.

In a word, be strictly honest assiduously dili-  
gent, and frugal. Never break your word or  
shuffle; but teach your brother tradesmen and  
the whole world, that you are a person in eve-  
ry possible case to be depended on.

London Handbill.

The Ladies turning old Bachelors.—The Port-  
land Courier says that the young ladies of that  
town have formed an Anti Matrimonial Society.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Au-  
gusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on  
the second Tuesday of February, A. D. 1834.

NOAH CURRIER, Administrator with the will annex-  
ed of the goods and estate of CHARLES HARRIS, late  
of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his  
first account of administration for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all  
persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be  
published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer,  
printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate  
Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the second  
Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the fore-  
noon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same  
should not be allowed. H. W. FULLER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: E. T. BRIDGE, Register.  
Feb'y 14, 1834. 3w.

## FOR SALE,

WHITE Mulberry Seed by the ounce or pound; En-  
quire at this office. Oct. 30—1f.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE

## KNICKERBOCKER,

OR

New-York Monthly Magazine,

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The Knickerbocker has already obtained a name and a  
success unequalled in the history of Periodical Literature;  
and though our numerous friends may have praised us per-  
haps too highly, we can only express our gratitude for their  
partiality, and our sincere determination not only to realize,  
but even to exceed, as far as possible the expectation of the  
public in the new volume.

Permanent arrangements having been made with Mr.  
FLINT, a gentleman whose literary reputation is well  
known in every part of the United States, particularly to  
the people of the West, as the Editor of the *Western Monthly Review*, as well as author of several of the Standard  
Works of *American Literature*, the publishers of the Knick-  
erbocker now present him to their friends and patrons as the  
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Miss Gould, The Author of 'A Year in Spain,' The Au-  
thor of 'The King's Secret,' The author of 'Westward Ho!'  
The Author of 'Sayings and Doings,' The Author of 'Mar-  
ten Faber,' The Author of 'The Orcanian Tales,' The  
Author of 'The Comic Annual,' The Author of 'Rosine Le-  
val,' The Author of 'Oran, the Outcast,' The Author of  
'Fashionable Satires,' The Author of 'Legends of the West,'  
The Author of 'the N. Y. Gazetteer.'

And many other Authors and Writers are known to have  
contributed to the past volumes, and for the future we hope  
to present to our Patrons an article or articles from each of  
the foregoing, as well as from the pens of

Halleck, Perceival, Channing, Cooper, Francis Herbert,  
Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, Pierpont, Sprague, Willis G.  
Clark.

And from others whose occasional Writing, although pop-  
ular, have not hitherto been so favorably known to the Pub-  
lic, yet whose talents deserve a place in such a work as the  
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ges, in burgeois and brevier, which will admit of nearly dou-  
ble the amount of letter press heretofore given, and printed  
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the Engraver, and will from time to time be given.

Terms of subscription, \$5 a year, or \$3 for six months.  
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the work, each month, shall receive a copy of the Knick-  
erbocker, for one year gratis.

## BISHOP'S LEATHER CUTTER.

THE subscriber now offers to the public his new improv-  
ed LEATHER CUTTER, invented for the pur-  
pose of enabling Tanners, Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c. to  
split leather for all purposes and into all thicknesses as they  
may desire. It is simple in its construction, cheap in its  
cost, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is  
intended. The subscriber has received Letters Patent for  
the said Cutter securing to him "the right and liberty of  
making, constructing, using and vending to others to be us-  
ed, the said Cutter for the term of fourteen years from the  
twenty ninth day of June, A. D. 1833;" and he therefore  
calls upon all who may have occasion to use said Machine,  
to call and examine it for themselves; and he feels assured  
that they will not hesitate to purchase, as the said Machine  
will save much time, and also leather.

JOSEPH S. BISHOP.

January 30, 1833.

## LOST. LOST.

A BOOK entitled THE SHEPHERD'S GUIDE, By Sam-  
uel Bard, M. D., is missing from our office. Any  
one who can give information of it will oblige us exceed-  
ingly.